

Rockefellers Rule the Roost

*Our new China policy is actually the same
old Rockefeller policy*

BY JOHN MITCHELL HENSHAW

THE ROLE of the Rockefellers in shaping America's Red China policy reveals an amazing story of behind-the-scenes power. The genesis of Rockefeller interests in China dates to around 1886. And around 1890 the "philanthropist" John D. Rockefeller, Sr. gave the Chinese 300,000 small kerosene lamps to encourage them to use his oil. At the turn of the century, the Chinese were buying over 100 million gallons of kerosene annually, more than 90 percent of which came from Mr. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. Rockefeller had already secured a monopoly of the American oil market and was embarking on a campaign of world conquest of the oil market. He had the help of the U.S. Department of State.

"One of our greatest helpers," Mr. Rockefeller, Sr. candidly stated, "has been the State Department in Washington. Our ambassadors, and ministers, and consuls have aided to push our way into new markets to the utmost corners of the world." The State Department-Rockefeller partnership has continued to this very day. The global expansion of Mr. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Co. has resulted in that company becoming the dominant power in the international oil cartel, which controls development, production and prices in the world oil market.

Access to Markets

At the behest of Mr. Rockefeller the State Department established the

"China Open Door Policy" warning European nations against compromising the territorial integrity of China and established the principle of free access to her vast markets. Principal beneficiaries of this policy were John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil and his brother William Rockefeller's fledgling banking firm now known as the First National City Bank.

President Woodrow Wilson aptly described the arrangement: "Not the open door to the rights of China, but the open door to the goods of America." The elder Rockefeller and his descendants are primarily responsible for the internationalist policies of the United States, which impels us to constantly meddle into the internal affairs of other countries. While many other American firms entered into China trade field, none became so well ensconced as the two Rockefeller giant financial institutions, First National City Bank and the Chase Manhattan Bank, and the mighty Standard Oil. Historians have failed to adequately portray the Rockefeller scenario in China affairs. Perhaps the deficiency is due to the largesse of the Rockefeller Foundation to the scholarly gentlemen who write the academic textbooks of history. In fact, several widely used textbooks of oil history have been written without even mentioning the word "cartel."

State Department Coverup

There is a dearth of detailed information about the Rockefellers' manipu-

ation of U.S. China policy due to a deliberate coverup by the State Department. Ironically, Japanese scholars are more conversant with the Rockefeller machinations in China than American students of economics and history. But it can be conclusively established that the Rockefellers and their entourage have definitely shaped and reshaped U.S. China policy over a long period to meet the exigencies of their operations. For the sake of brevity, we will omit a half - century of Rockefeller philanthropy, encroachment and aggrandizement in China, and come down to the third generation of the Rockefeller clan, namely, the five sons of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. — David, Winthrop, John D. 3rd, Nelson A. and Laurance S. Each of the five brothers are reputed to be worth over one billion dollars. Their grandfather, John D. Sr., was the world's first billionaire. Collectively, the five brothers control a financial-industrial complex of over \$50 billion. The brothers engage in a wide variety of avocations like politics, philanthropy and conservation, but their principal occupation is to aggressively expand their private empire.

In late 1949 when Mao Tse-tung seized control of Mainland China, John D. Rockefeller III declared the Cold War against Red China in these words: *"On U.S. trade with China, my own reaction is that it should be limited. It seems to me that the fastest way to contain Communism is to discredit it in the eyes of the people of China. It seems to me if the economy worsens, that this will arouse opposition to it, and as I see it, the opposition is essential if new leadership is to develop in China, and I do feel that this new leadership is tremendously important."*

Historically, this was the real beginning of the Cold War and the 20-year embargo of Red China. While John D. III modestly said he was speaking for himself, actually he had conferred with his four brothers, whose own funds

were invested in the great Rockefeller Trust. The Rockefellers never act impetuously in making momentous decisions. And in their deliberations they always hold protracted consultations with their coterie of specialists. Usually the Rockefeller consensus is accurate, but it is not always infallible as was certainly proved in this instance.

Policy of "Containment"

It will be noted that John D. III spoke of developing "new leadership" in China, which meant that the Rockefellers were disenchanted with their old friend, Chiang Kai-shek.

It will also be noted that John D. III said: "the fastest way to contain Communism is to discredit it in the eyes of the people of China." This Rockefeller advice quickly became the "policy of containment" of the State Department in the Orient.

NOTE: The foregoing quoted Rockefeller advice was offered in a roundtable discussion in the office of Secretary of State Acheson. (Minutes of the meeting have now been declassified). Others at this meeting included Raymond B. Fosdick, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, Philip C. Jessup, an Ambassador-at-large, who was connected with J. P. Morgan & Co., and Everett N. Case. Both Jessup and Case were tied in with the pro-Red Institute of Pacific Relations, which had done so much to discredit Chiang Kai-shek. Also at the roundtable was leftist Prof. John King Fairbank, who advised: "The line of anti-Communism in Asia is not a very good line." But the Rockefeller view prevailed. Acheson promised to do all he could to bring about Mao's downfall.

Policy in Asia

The "Doctrine of Containment" against the spread of Communism was first advocated by the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) in 1945 and implemented as a policy of NATO in

1949. But it was not until John D. III declared the Cold War on Red China that "containment" became U.S. policy in Asia.

A former Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs recently told this writer off-the-record: "The reason the Rockefellers were so angry at Mao was not because he was a Communist—hell, the Rockefellers have been playing footsie with Soviet Russia for many years — the real reason was because Mao tossed them out of China and expropriated their banking and oil holdings." Lately, the Rockefellers have had second thoughts.

But in 1949 all of the Rockefeller minions echoed the manifesto of John D. Rockefeller III. The brothers John Foster and Allen Dulles, whose law firm, Sullivan & Cromwell, had long represented Standard Oil and the Chase Manhattan Bank, vigorously denounced the Mao regime. Dean Rusk, who as an Army intelligence colonel in World War II, had been pro-Mao, as Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, declared: The Peiping regime is not the Government of China. It does not pass the first test. It is not Chinese. Rusk later became president of the Rockefeller Foundation, and in the Kennedy - Johnson Administrations served as Secretary of State.

The Rockefellers have had their henchmen in key spots in the Federal Government since 1908. A Standard Oil lawyer, Henry L. Stimson, served as Secretary of State under the Republicans in the 1920s and as Secretary of War under FDR. And Nelson Rockefeller became Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs under FDR. And another Rockefeller attorney, John J. McCloy, served as Assistant Secretary of War in the FDR regime. In this relatively minor position McCloy exercised so much power that he could override Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, who was also Oil Administrator. Mr. Ickes told this writer that

he made a wartime ruling restricting the civilian consumption of oil which so displeased the Rockefellers that McCloy went to the White House and almost persuaded President Roosevelt to fire him. Ironically, years later the Rockefellers fired McCloy. After McCloy had served as Chase Manhattan Bank chairman, he was appointed Chairman of the Board of the Rockefeller-controlled Council on Foreign Relations. (CFR), which had opened the door to membership to Black Power agitators and young leftist Jewish militants.

Under the leadership of radical Prof. Richard Falk of Princeton, and Richard Barnet, co-director of the radically oriented Institute for Policy Studies, a radical group in the CFR openly challenged the "power elite" of the Council that has been formulating American foreign policy for over fifty years. When McCloy was unable to silence the dissidents, he was ousted by the Rockefeller clan, and David Rockefeller assumed the chairmanship himself and quickly ended the incipient rebellion.

The Rockefellers do not tolerate dissension in the ranks of organizations that they control. For over a half century the CFR has been the recruiting agency for high level posts in the State Department, the Pentagon and the White House staff. It, therefore, behooves the young ambitious CFR members to be non-committal until they learn the current whims of the Rockefellers and then not speak out until authorized. The Rockefeller sophisticated political planning is long-range in concept, but there are sudden, abrupt shifts in tactics.

In 1966 a petroleum consortium, composed of Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey) Standard Oil of California and the Texas Co. entered into secret negotiations with Peking for the exploration and development of Mainland China's potential resources.

Simultaneously, the Rockefeller and

Ford Foundations created the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations as a propaganda vehicle to sell a "soft" policy toward Red China. It took three years of haggling with Peking before the Standard Oil consortium could get a satisfactory agreement. Then the National Committee on U.S. - China Relations held its first public meeting in New York. And again John D. Rockefeller III sounded the keynote of the "new" China policy in these words: *"For the past twenty years we have had no relationships with mainland China at all. During this time our thinking about that great country has been dominated by fear, so much so that in the recent past many regarded it as virtually treasonable to even raise the question of rethinking China policy. This sort of rigidity has no place in a democracy . . . We must come to think openly in terms of reasoned and enlightened self-interest."*

It will be noted that Mr. Rockefeller's statement was diametrically opposite to his policy statement in 1949. But there is a serious doubt that the Rockefellers really wanted to destroy the Mao regime. They seemed more interested in invoking a trade embargo against Red China and starving the stubborn Mao into coming to business terms providing high profitability to Rockefeller oil and banking interests.

Korean "No-Win" War

The Rockefeller-CFR "containment" policy was put to a test in the Korean War. Under the rigid interpretation of this edict Gen. Douglas MacArthur was shamefully stymied in his military operations. A White House military aide to President Truman told this writer that MacArthur had aerial reconnaissance photographs showing that a Chinese Red Army of half a million men had assembled in a staging area on the Yalu River border and were poised to swarm into North Korea and join the battle against MacArthur's United Nations

forces. MacArthur wanted to make an air strike against the invasion force while they were concentrated, but Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Under Secretary of State Dean Rusk and John Foster Dulles, Standard Oil attorney and kinsman of the Rockefellers, persuaded President Truman to forbid the air strike. MacArthur's forces had swiftly driven back the North Korean invaders and some units of the UN forces were on the Yalu River. But when the massive Red Chinese army staged their offensive UN troops were thrown back and almost surrounded at one point. The Chinese captured Seoul January 4, 1951.

After retaking Seoul and recrossing the 38th Parallel, MacArthur decided in early 1952 to push his successful counter-offensive to decisive military victory. But in order to achieve this goal, it was imperative that he bomb the Chinese haven and supply depots on the Yalu River, but he had orders not to win the war. Finally, MacArthur decided to disregard the traitorous orders and knock out the Red Chinese and North Koreans. This called for drastic action by the Rockefeller trio, Acheson, Rusk and Dulles, who went to the White House for an evening conference with Truman, who respected MacArthur and did not want to fire him. The conspirators plied Truman with whiskey until the small hours of the morning and when he had sufficiently "mellowed" they cajoled him into signing the order dismissing MacArthur, which had been prepared by Rusk. The Rockefellers were delighted with Rusk and proffered him the prestigious post of President of the Rockefeller Foundation.

When John Foster Dulles succeeded Acheson in the Eisenhower Administration he followed the same Rockefeller-CFR "containment" policy which meant fighting a "No Win" war in Korea, which eventually ended in a stalemate. U.S. casualties totaled 142,-

277 (25,604 dead, 103,942 wounded, and over 10,000 missing). Note that Standard Oil has been marketing Soviet oil in the world market under an original contract of 1926. The Soviets provided the armaments to the Chinese and North Koreans in the disastrous Korean conflict. The Red Chinese and North Korean were partly furnished with oil from the Saudi Arabian oil fields that are operated by a consortium composed of Esso, Chevron, Texaco and Mobil, known as ARAMCO, a combine controlled by Standard Oil Co. (N.J.).

In the Korean debacle, the Rockefellers did very well, indeed: They not only made a profit wheeling and dealing with the Soviets and Asian Communists, but their "containment" policy "saved face" for the Red regime in Peking thus leaving the door open to eventually renegotiate with Comrade Mao. And now the ARAMCO consortium and British Petroleum Co. will develop China oil resources. According to a CIA source, the deal has already been clandestinely consummated.

Investment in Asia

In a conference last year, Chase Manhattan Chairman David Rockefeller said that by 1980 the oil industry could pour \$36 billion of new capital investment into the Asian Pacific area. And according to another CIA confidante, David Rockefeller made a secret trip to Peking in January, 1971. But our intelligence sources disagree. An "old China hand" who long served in diplomatic posts in China and later as Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, advises that the Rockefeller banking - oil - industrial - minerals deal was firmed up before there was any public announcement of Dr. Henry A. Kissinger's mission to Peking. Actually Kissinger made four visits to Peking. Only two of them were publicized.

Kissinger succeeded McGeorge Bundy and Walt R. Rostow as the third Rockefeller-CFR appointee as Chief

National Security Adviser to the President. Previously, the "power elite" structure in Governmental international affairs was divided among Rockefeller-CFR minions ensconced in high-level positions in the highest echelons of Government. But with the advent of the Kennedy Administration in 1961, the "invisible government" decided that power over international affairs should be centralized at the White House level under an executive coordinator; McGeorge Bundy was selected for the post, who was succeeded by Rostow, who in turn was succeeded by Kissinger.

Power and prestige grew with each successor to the position officially entitled "Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs." Kissinger not only relays the policy decisions of the Rockefeller-CFR cabal, but has a virtual mandate to superintend the President's entire international program. The hero - worshipping news media have compared him to the great European masters of statecraft of the past: Richelieu, Talleyrand, Metternich and Disraeli. This is utterly ridiculous! These astute statesmen cleverly manipulated great power with gentle finesse and discreet expertise.

Actually he compares more favorably with the ruthless Machiavelli. Kissinger is a rude, pushy little Jewish refugee from Germany. He is a crude, flamboyant, insulting type of Jew that the wealthy, educated, upper - class Jew regard with disdain and describe as a "common Kike." His arrogance and untactful remarks have repeatedly embarrassed the Nixon Administration. He would have been tossed out of the White House long ago if it had not been for the all-powerful hierarchy behind him.

Unfortunately for the United States, Kissinger has the personal blessings of the Rockefeller brothers.

Kissinger began his career in intel-
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ligence during World War II. He then went to Harvard, where he was a student of Bundy (who in addition to being a CFR member and protege of Henry Stimson, is a scion of an old United Fruit Company family). In 1954, Kissinger ran a group at Harvard called the Harvard International Seminar, which was subsidized by the CIA, whose director was Allen Dulles, a Standard Oil lawyer. In 1956, he was hired by Nelson Rockefeller as director of a special Rockefeller Brothers Fund studies. (He was Rockefeller's foreign policy advisor in the 1968 campaign).

In 1967, Kissinger published a book, *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy*, whose critique of Eisenhower's defense policy echoed the criticisms and recommendations voiced by the Rockefeller Panel and Gaither (Ford Foundation) Reports, which were released about the time and were incorporated in the policy programs of the Kennedy Administration (to which Kissinger was also an advisor). Kissinger's book was a mandate of the Council on Foreign Relations study groups which reflects the makeup of their educational sessions.

These achievements in rigidly following the Rockefeller policy line won him the approbation of the Rockefeller clan. But what really impressed them was his persistent and adroit haggling in their august presence in the ornate paneled boardroom in Rockefeller Center, where the five Rockefeller's assemble to make crucial decisions. He applied all of the skill of his ancestors who had squatted at the Market-place for thousands of hours haggling, lying, cheating and stealing. The aloof, aristocratic Rockefeller's were amused and impressed — they were not used to having their hirelings argue with them.

The Chinese are traditionally hagglers and hard bargainers. And the

Rockefeller brothers recalled that the protracted bargaining of their corporate negotiators with the Chinese had resulted in abysmal failures. They inferred that perhaps this pushy little Jew was just the man they needed to drive a hard bargain with the obstreperous Red Chinese. Hence, Kissinger was selected as President Nixon's personal envoy to Peking.

Kissinger proved his mettle in Peking. He held his own in dealing with Premier Chou En-lai, Red China's most expert haggler in negotiating with the western powers. Despite blunt aggressiveness, Kissinger amicably resolved many highly controversial issues to the financial advantage of the Rockefeller's and to an insidious plot against the national security of the United States. The negotiations were eminently successful. Namely, that Taiwan would be kicked out of the United Nations and Red China would be recognized as the sole representative of China, U.S. diplomatic recognition of Red China, that the U.S. would grant long-term credits for the economic-industrial rehabilitation and trade, U.S.-China joint venture in developing the raw materials resources of mainland China, the Standard Oil exploitation of oil of offshore and mainland oil reserves of China, the U.S. cash purchase of large quantities of Chinese raw materials and cheap manufactured commodities now supplied by Japan, that the U.S. will withdraw its military protection of Taiwan, but that Red China will recognize its sovereignty provided: General Chiang Ching-kuo and another military man also named Chiang would head the military setup in Taiwan and that Dr. Sun Fo (son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and presently President of the Central Yuan in Taiwan), and Mr. Ku Chen-kang, formerly Minister of Social Affairs, and presently Director of the Asian Anti-Communist League,

shall be in joint charge of civil administration.

In other words Chiang Kai-shek will "save face" by remaining as a nominal figurehead, but actual power will be vested in secret Communist-oriented subordinates. In return for these servile concessions, Peking promises not to invade Taiwan or interfere with Taiwan's lucrative foreign trade. According to intelligence reports, Chiang Kai-shek, under threat of total U.S. abandonment, yielded under pressure and has already agreed to the deal worked out for him by Dr. Kissinger.

Will Agreements be Kept

Of course, there is no assurance that the treacherous Chinese Reds will honor their agreement later. Mao made firm commitments to the Soviet Union to secure their military and economic aid when he was struggling for power, but when he attained power he had second thoughts.

According to the transcription of the minutes of a top secret conference between Kissinger and Chou En-lai, Kissinger declared: "The United States is washing its hands of the Far East." Chou seemed gratified, but he demand-

ed absolute guarantees of U.S. non-interference in Red China's "sphere of influence in the Orient," including U.S. withdrawal of support of Red China's arch-enemy Japan. Kissinger promised that support of Japan would be gradually terminated and that Japan's flourishing trade with the U.S. would be subjected to restrictive measures, and that eventually top priority would be granted (including tax exemptions) to American firms doing business with China mainland, plus liberal credits for the purchase of U.S. products.

The stipulations in the Kissinger-Chou accord offer an auspicious renewal of United States - China relations and concomitantly afford the Rockefeller banking-industrial-oil-mining complex a most favored position in exploiting the vast manpower and natural resource of China. The Rockefeller complex with its enormous technological know-how and political and financial backing of the U.S. government could within a decade make Communist China the economic superpower of the Orient. Of course, intangible political factors and unanticipated contingencies involving Japan and Soviet Russia may arise, but this is not inevitable.

Deposit and Loan Banking

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One can see that the deposit and loan banker has tried to set up for himself a system that is absolutely certain, one that cannot lose. And it does work this way — for a time. But in the end he *does lose*, because his own nation loses; the nation of which he is a part. He is like a parasite in an animal. For a time he does no work and gets all the gravy, but when he gets too strong he will kill his host.

Usurers adversely affect the lifeblood of a nation — its valuable money. But few people recognize this. This is because of the "banker-priest syndrome." The people of Babylonia nev-

er questioned the religion of their priests; therefore they never questioned the deposit and loan banking system that their priests set up.

Today, the usury business is still like a religion — sacrosanct. It is to be accepted without question. The people—like dumb, driven sheep — allow themselves to be fleeced, and thank the bankers who fleece them, thinking themselves very fortunate that they are accorded such a privilege. The average man of today prizes his credit very highly. And bankers have a vested interest in keeping him ignorant of the defects in the system which extends him this credit.